#### Vol. XXX .... No. 9,245.

# EUROPEAN ISSUES.

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF'S ANSWER TO EARL

THE RUSSIAN CIRCULAR A SURPRISE TO BIS-MARCK-CORDIAL RECEPTION OF ODO RUS-

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 22, 1870. Prince Gertschaked's answer to Earl Granville left St. Petersburg on Monday by special messenger. The substance of the note was not communicated to the British Embassador at St. Petersburg, but his dispatches intimate that it is conciliatory in

It is believed in the Foreign Office here that Prince Gortschakoff, while withholding the precise information from Buchanan, has encouraged the British Minister to report favorably to London con-

I have the same authority for saying that Prince Gortschakoff's circular was a surprise to Bismarck, who is thought to indicate his discontent by the civilities shown to Odo Russell during his journey to

A dispatch from the special correspondent of THE THIRUNE at Versailles, dated the 21st inst., states that Odo Russell has been received by the Prussian authorities with the greatest cordiality, and will have an opportunity of disclosing the views of Eugland under the most favorable circumstances. Official dispatches received here corroborate the above

A dispatch from the special correspondent of THE THIBUNE at Vienna says that intelligence has been received in that city that a conciliatory answer had been sent to England by Gortschakoff.

There is a marked change in the tone of the English Foreign Office since last week, when Earl Granville's answer was first published. The fear, then, was lest public opinion should not support a protest against the demands of Russia, which involved a possible recourse to war. The English press, however, was so unanimous in their approval of Earl Granville's note, that it is officially stated to have had an undoubted effect on Prince Gortschakoff.

Now that a peaceful solution is looked for, an apprehension is expressed, officially too, lest the war feeling be roused to such a pitch that it would be difficult to allay it. But it is plain that English opinion has been greatly moderated, being largely influenced by the letters of Mill, Froude, Freeman, G. W. B.

#### PUBLIC SENTIMENT IN RUSSIA.

A VOTE OF THANKS TO THE EMPEROR FOR GORTSCHAKOFF'S CIRCULAR. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 22, 1870. The special correspondent of THE TERBUNE at St.

Petersburg telegraphs this day: "The City Government vesterday unanimously and enthusiastically adopted an address of thanks to the Emperor for Prince Gortschakofi's circular. "Business men have not shared the general satis-

faction at Gortschakoff's note. The Russian Finance Minister was not consulted, but first saw the note published in the official journal. Altogether matters look much better, and the Russian reply is looked for with less anxiety than would have been thought possible last week."

A MORE PEACEFUL FEELING IN ENGLAND. BREADSTUFFS DECLINING. LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 22, 1870.

The feeling to-day in regard to the Eastern question is much more peaceful. Confidence is in good part restored in money circles, and breadstuffs are

Earl Russell insists that the Ministers should call out and organize the militia, pending the settlement of the Eastern question.

# LATEST MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

THE GERMANS CONCENTRATING AROUND PARIS -THE SOUTHERN CAMPAIGN COUNTER-MANDED-NO HOPE FOR THE BELEAGUERED

The special correspondent of THE TRIBUNE at Berlin telegraphs to-day: "Accounts from Headquarters show that the contemplated movements have been abandoned whereby Prince Frederick Charles was to cross the Loire, march on Bourges, and attack the army of Gen. Aurelles de Palladines in the rear. All the forces are now concentrating on

Paris, and the investing army is to be covered

# against all interruption during the active operations

THE CAMPAIGN IN THE VOSGES. PARTICULARS OF RICCIOTTI GARIBALDI'S VICTORY AT CHATILLON-THE PRUSSIANS ROUTED-RECRUITS THRONGING TO GARIBALDI-HIS

SOLDIERS IMPROVING IN DISCIPLINE. (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 22, 1870. The special correspondent of THE TRIBUNE at Yours telegraphs this day: "A dispatch from the army of the Vosges on Monday says that 400 men from Doubs and other battalions under Ricciotti Garibaldi, attacked Chatillon at 6 a. m., which was occupied by 750 Prussians, who expected a reënforcement the same day of 1,400 men. The enemy was routed, leaving 120 dead, including two Colonels and one Major. There were captured 167 prisoners, insluding 10 officers. Munition and baggage-wagons were also taken. On the French side, four were killed and 12 wounded."

The special correspondent of THE TRIBUNE with Garibaldi at Autun, writes on the 18th inst. : "The report of a quarrel between Garibaldi and the Francatireurs is confounded. Great numbers of them from Marseilles and the Departments of Jura and Saonest-Loire throng his headquarters, asking to be placed ander his son's command, and come faster than their equipments can be supplied. The general condition and spirits of the troops are vastly improved.

"Troubles continue with the Autun priests, most 1 whom are believed to be either Bonapartists or Grussian spies. But military affairs are daily growing better. The Italian battalions are magnificently organized and disciplined. There is great entivity in various directions. French lealousy of

Garibaldi is still manifested at Tours and elsewhere but it no longer paralyzes us."

#### MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

A SUCCESSFUL SORTIE FROM MONTMEDY-A HEAVY BOMBARDMENT AT THIONVILLE-SUC-CESSES OF THE FRANCS-TIREURS-UHLANS DRIVEN INTO BELGIUM-AFFAIRS IN PARIS. LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 22, 1870.

The siege of Montmédy continues. The garrison made a successful sortie on the 17th. Five hundred Germans were either killed, wounded, or captured. The besiegers have since withdrawn beyond the fire

The bombardment of Thionville by the Prussian is very active. The shots average about 18 per minute during the day. The cannonade is very dis-

The Luxemburg Echo says the Franc-tireurs have been successful in several encounters with the Uhlans lately, near the border. Many of the latter have been killed. More than 1,000 Uhlans have lately been driven into Belgium, where they were at once disarmed.

An encounter occurred yesterday between a French reconnoitering party and 600 Uhlans, at Yvre. No

The Prussians have burned several houses at Meslay and Bormevart, taking some of the citizens

A magazine exploded early on Monday morning, near Metz, killing and wounding several soldiers.

News has been received from Paris, by balloon, up to midnight of Monday. The city was entirely tranquil. Gustave Flourens, who was arrested for complicity in the rots on the 31st of October, was at large again. The supply of meat had been limited to 50 grammes daily. Horseflesh and vegetables were still abundant. All unmarried men between the ages of 20 and 35 years had been enrolled in the

It is reported that Gen. Michel, having objected to act with Garibaldi, was replaced by Gen. Creuzot.

OPERATIONS OF THE FRENCH CRUISERS. PRIZES CAPTURED IN THE SOUTH ATLANTIC— THEIR CARGOES DISCHARGED AT RIO— TROUBLE APPREHENDED BETWEEN BRAZIL

RIO JANEIRO, Monday, Oct. 24, 1870. Two German vessels were brought into this port as prizes last week, and, after having part of the cargoes discharged, were towed to sea on the 19th by a French war vessel. It is believed that the Govermment of Brazil, by allowing prizes to remain more than 24 hours in her ports, has rendered herself liable to a demand for damages from Prussia.

LOCAL WAR NEWS.

The German Patriotic Bazaar of Newark The German Patriotic Aid Society of the eventeenth Ward reports a total net subscription of

The proceeds of the French Patriotic Bazaar, up to Monday night, were about \$44,000. Two hundred and twenty-seven votes, at \$1 each, have been east thus far for a gold necklace to be awarded to one of the ladies holding the Fair. The Bazaar will be open Thanksgiving Day, and Miss Nilsson will be present.

## GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

## ITALY.

RESULT OF THE PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS FLORENCE, Tuesday, Nov. 22, 1870.
Only 130 out of 433 elections in Italy were final. Those undecided are to be repeated. The King will go to Rome about the 1st of January. The King has written a letter to Gen. Prim, congratulating him on his labors in the Government of the Regency.

THE EXTENSION OF THE FREE ZONE-HOSTILITY TOWARD THE UNITED STATES-THE TEHU-ANTEPEC RAILROAD GRANT.

HAVANA, Nov. 21 .- The regular mail steamer from Vera Cruz arrived here yesterday, bringing later news from Mexico. During the discussion of the propesttion to extend the free Zone much bad feeling was manifested against the United States. It was at length dethey wanted to express their deflance to the Yankee Government. Other members stated that Mexico was invulnerable, and asked no favors from other nations. She would, in case of necessity, drive out the people of

other countries.

The conditions inserted in the Tehuantepec Railway bil were such as to render the concession nominally worthless. President Juarez returned the bill to Congress with certain observations, and it is believed the measure will pass in an acceptable shape at an early day.

A gunsmith at Puebla now manufactures the Remington gun. Sonora will pay \$00 in future for every Indian scalp instead of \$200.

# SPAIN AND THE CUBANS-A CORRECTION.

to the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: In an anonymous letter printed in your issue of to-day, it is told, among some other things not referring to me, that, as the agent of the Republican Government of Cuba, and after consulting with some friends, about certain propositions for peace between Spain and the Cubaus, made by Mr. Azcarate, I gave the answer "that I had no power or instructions from Pres-ident Céspedes to treat; but that If any good guarantes should be offered by Spain, the proposition presented by the Spanish Commissioner, Mr. Azcarate, might be enter-

tained."
This is utterly untrue, and I request you to publish this correction in your paper.
Yours truly.
Comission de la Republica de Cuba en los Estados Unidos, New-York, Nov. 22, 1870.

MISCELLANEOUS CABLE DISPATCHES. ... A labor strike is in operation at Limerick, Ireland. There has not been any disturbance as yet.

.The weather was stormy throughout Britain yesterday, and the telegraph lines worked ....Bismarck denies that Switzerland has been compromised by correspondence found in captured balloons.

....The yacht Cambria arrived at Cowes yesterday. She had a rough passage, having head winds

continually.

A Madrid newspaper states that the final acceptance of the Spanish Crown by the Duke of Aosta has been received in that city.

The returns from the Parliamentary elections in Italy, as far as received, show that the Government has been sustained by an immense majority.

...Two Fenians named Walsh and Boucher were arrested yesterday at the railway station in Manchester. Three hundred cartridges and papers in cipher were found in their possession.

STEAMER BURNED, AND PROBABLE LOSS OF

LIFE. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22.—The steamer City of Bridgeton was burned this morning at her wharf, above Market-st. The steamer arrived about 11 o'clock last night, with some to passengers and a large amount of freight. Owing to the lateness of the hour, many of of freight. Owing to the asteness of the nour, many of the passengers remained on board until the breaking out of the fire, which began in the cook's galley. From the rapid spread of the flames it is feared that one of the passengers, Miss Bacon of lividgeton, N. J., was burned. The steamer was a large side-wheel passenger and freight packet, about three years old, and owned by a company in Bridgeton, N. J., between which place and this city she made tri-weekly trips. Loss \$65,000; no in-

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES BY TELEGRAPH. .... A fire at Mound City, Ill., yesterday, destroyed .Frank Lowery, who was convicted in Boston hway robbery and an attempt to marder his victim, has been sen-

The building on South Delaware-ave., Phila-

.... A fire at Jamaica Plain, Boston, yesterday, Burglars blew open the safe of the National Mooker Bars and Francisco, Mass. of Tueslay night, but were discovered and frightened away before they had secured any of the money or valuable.

# GOVERNMENT REPORTS.

REPORT OF SECRETARY COX.

THE PATENT OFFICE—SUCCESS OF THE NEW IN-DIAN POLICY—THE PACIFIC RAILROADS. WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 .- The report of the Ion. J. D. Cox, Secretary of the Interior, dated Oct. 51, gives a clear statement of the various classes of Mexican now giving the Land Office so much trouble. The Patent Office is represented to be in an excellent

"I take pleasure in bearing testimony to the zeal, fidelty, and marked ability with which the Commissioner has discharged his arduous duties. The office is now in very few exceptions, is composed of men who nations, and who have shown peculiar fitness for the work on which they standard for elerical appointments has been raised they are filled by the appointment of such applicants That system, inaugurated with my sanction, has had a That system, inaugurated with my sanction, has had a beneficial influence upon the personnel of the office. A spirit of emulation has been justiced, and the occupants of inferior places are encouraged in the pursuit of those special duties which will ultimately enable them to fill with credit and efficiency the highest positions. It has also induced a sense of security as to the tenure of their appointments, and fostered a feeling that ability and faithful service will be promptly recognized and justly rewarded."

efficiency the highest positions. It mis also intentions and fostered a feeling that ability and faithful service will be promptly recognized and justly rewarded."

On the subject of Indian affairs the Secretary says:

During the past year the Department has habitually pursued that policy which was begun by your direction. The results have proven most conclusively its wisdom, and shown that even under circumstances of more than ordinary irritation a peaceful policy appeals with great power even to the wildest savage. The labors of the unpaid commission of citizens, who have been colperating with the Indian agencies, have been very valuable during the past year. They personally superiors than ordinary irritation a peaceful policy appeals with great power even to the wildest as a construction of the indian goods, a work requiring sub-committees of the body were in the learny and the purchase of Indian goods, a work requiring sub-committees of the body were in the Indian Territory, and aided not be negotiation which has resulted in the final setticment of the Osage difficulty. They atteyded the conferences in this city with the Bionx, and have since visited them, as well as the wild tribes in Wyoning and Dakota. Their work of inspection has been extended to Oregon and Washington Territory. They have shrunk from no self-sacrifice toil, or danger, in endeavoring to make the policy you have adopted toward the Indians an entire success. The healthful effect of their influence and advice is checrally acknowledged by the Department and Indian Bureau, and has inspired a just confidence in healthful effect of their influence and advice is checrally acknowledged by the Department and Central to provide the proper of the control of the proper of the control of the proper of the control of the proper of the proper of the control of the proper of the proper of the proper of

as large as possible, in the belief that the statistics furnished by the Census will lose much of their value unless they are presented to the country at as carly a day as possible.

The subscriptions to the stock of the Union Pacific Rairoad Company amount to \$83,783,000, of which \$33,762,300 has been paid. The total receipts of the road for the year ending June 30, 1870, were \$83,443,716 81; expenses, \$5,64,673 45; not carnings, \$2,604,777 63. The entire cost of the road at that date was \$108,722,300; the amount of indebtdeness of the Company, \$10,630,698 61, of which \$27,226,512 were for United States bonds. A copy of the consolidation articles of the Central Pacific Railroad has been filed in this Department. Stock to the amount of \$48,600,100 has been subscribed, and \$45,578,740 paid The receipts from the transportation of passengers and freight for the year ending June 30, 1870, were \$40,001,722 expenses, \$3,542,712; netearninss, \$2,277,900. The indebt-edness of this company amounts to \$57,079,730, of which \$45,051,000 was to the Union Pacific Railway is \$1,000,000, of which \$450,500 has been paid. The expenses on account of road and faxtures have been \$2,723,700. Stock of the Kansas Pacific Railway to the amount of \$6,072,500 has been subscribed and paid in. The indebtedness of the company is \$18,402,350, of which \$6,502,500 has been subscribed and paid in. The indebtedness of the company is \$18,402,350, of which \$6,502,500 has been subscribed and paid in. The indebtedness of the company is \$18,402,350, of which \$6,502,500 has been subscribed and paid in. The indebtedness of the company is \$18,402,350, of which \$4,503,000 was to the Union Pacific Railroad secured by mortgage on its lands to the amount of \$4,000,000. The amount of \$4,604,432; indebtedness, \$5,044,300, At the close of the last flexal year, the amount of subscription stock of the San Francisco and San Jose San Indebtedness, \$6,044,300, and San Jose San Indepted the paid in the part of the part

#### REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEEPS NEW-YORK HARBOR DEFENSES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 .- Gen. Humphreys, Chief of Engineers, has sent his report to the Secretary of War. He makes the following statements, and asks for the following appropriations for the East: Port Niagara, mouth of Niagara River, in charge of Major Bowen, \$30,000; the recent work has been confined to the rebuilding of the land front, which is well advanced to Fort Montgomery, outlet to Lake Champlain, is comen tially completed, and no appropriation is asked for. Fort Schuyler, East River, N. Y., has been carefully studied by the Board of Engineers, and the modifications required in the work, in order te arrange it for an armanent of heavy guns in earthen Barbette batteries. were stated last year; in addition to the appro-priation made at the last session of Congress, \$228,000 will be necessary to complete the changes re \$228,000 will be necessary to complete the changes required. Appropriation asked for the next fiscal year, \$115,000. The fort at Wilhet's Point, at the castern antrance to New-York Harbor, unites with Fort Schuyler in the defense of the entrance to the Harbor through the fast River, and the operations for the removal of natural obstructions to navigation at Hell Gate, render it even more important than heretofore that this channel be put in a proper state of defense. Appropriation asked for the next fiscal year, \$60,000. At Fort Columbus, Governor's Island, New-York Harbor, the new exterior earthen barbette battery projected, for which an appropriation was made at the last session of Congress, will be pushed for ward the present year with every dispatch. A further sum of \$62,000 will be needed for its completion. priation was made at the last session of Congress, will be pushed forward the present year with every dispatch. A further sum of \$52,000 will be needed for its completion.

Appropriation asked for the next facal year, \$62,000. Dur-

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1870. ing the past fiscal year no work was done upon this fort. On Castle William, Governor's Island, New-York Harbor, during the past fiscal year, no work was done excepting a few days' labor in finishing the mastic covering of the terreplein. No apprepriation asked for the next fiscal year. At South Battery, Governor's Island, New-York harbor, during the past year a dry stone search 164.

printions asked for Fort Hamilton and additional batteries for the next fiscal year are \$0,000. During the past year, the north and south magazines and traverse magazines have been completed, and repairs made to slopes and parapet of the battery on Fort Wadsworth, New York Harbor, Ne modifications are proposed at present, and no funds are asked, other than for its present, and no funds are asked, other than for its preservation. During the past year operations were conflued to the repair of the long earthen slopes in the rear of the work. The fort on the site of Fort Tompkins, New York Harbor, crowns the hill in the rear of the work.

The General reports as follows touching the Engineer post at Willet's Point, New-York Harbor: post at Willet's Point, New-York Harbor:

This point is the principal engineer depot of the military establishment. The surplus stores accumulated during the war are sold from time to time for use on the different fortifications in charge of officers of the corps. A proper supply of bridge-trains and equipage, intenching, mining, and other tools, is preserved for use in future field service. The depot is guarded and carel for, and the property issued by engineer troops. By authority of the Secretary of War, this post has been constituted the Torpedo School of the Army, and an extensive series of experiments is now in progress. An appropriation of the food is asked for this purpose. Since the date of my last report, the permanent Post Hospital have been rendered permanent by thorough reconstruction. Three permanent barracks and two buildings for officers quarters were begun, but the funds available reverted to the Treasury under the act of July 12 of this year. An appropriation of \$25,000 is urgently asked for these buildings, as the temporary structures now in use nave become entirely unfit for occupation, and are rapidly going to decay. This estimate takes into account the practice heretofore foliowed of furnishing the labor

For Fort Millin, Delaware River, \$52,000 is asked; For Pelaware, Delaware River, \$40,000; new fort, opposite Pelaware, \$100,000. The following appropriations are asked for Southern works: Fort Monitrie, Charleston Harbor, S. C., \$50,000; Fort Johnson, Charleston Harbor, S. C., \$45,000; Castle Pinckney, Charleston Harbor, S. C., \$4,500; Castle Pinckney, Charleston, Charle Harbor, S. C., \$4,509, Casale Pinckney, Charleston Harbor, S. C., \$7,009; Fort Jackson, Savannah River, \$16,000; Fort Pulaski, Savannah River, Ga., \$53,000; Garden Key, Tortugas, Fla., \$55,500; Fort Morgan, Mobile Bay, \$10,000; Fort Pike, La., \$24,000. Fort Macomb, La., \$24,000.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 22 .- The Executive Committee of the Red Stocking Base-Ball Club have issued a circular to the members announcing their determination not to employ a professional nine for 1871. They say the experience of the past two years has led them to conclude that it is unwise to expend so large a sum as is necessary to hire professional players, amounting to \$6,000 or \$8,000. They further say the payment of large salaries leads to extravagace, discipation, and jealousies among the players, and, worse than all, such a course would plunge the club in debt, or make too heavy a drain on the members. They think the proposed course will tend greatly to develop amateur talent, and will result in many interesting and exciting games. They am-nounce that the club is at present free of debt.

# METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

The following is an official report by the Signal Service (United States Army), Division of Telegrams and Reports, for the Benefit of Commerce.

med, at midn	-		ac mount	Wind	Wind	Forme	
199 5 6	200						
Place of	aght of			Hour. sq. ft. Wind. Weather.			
Observation.	darum.	Ther.	W. Little	Hour	nd ti	PF TREE.	Fuow.
affalo, N. Y	75.56	340	N. E.		.03	Centle	
leveland, Ohio.	29.57	350	N. E.		.02		
incinnati, Ohio.	29.98	350	N. W.	12	.70	Brisk.	Snow,
between W. T.	29,76	349	N.	35		Brisk.	
bicaro Ill	29.31	367	N.		.03		
etrut, Mich	29.61	80.5	N.	12		Brink.	
abuth, Minn	29,38	350	N.	25	3,25	Brink.	Rain.
wankee	29.77	380	8. W.	4	.08	Gentle.	Clear.
obile, Ala	30.63	397	N. W.		80,	Gentle.	
estgomery, Ala.	30.00	350	W.	4	.00	Gentle.	Clear.
ashville, Tenn	43.03	34	W.	2	.02	Gentle.	Clear.
ashville, lenn	99.55	470	N. K.	25	2.25	Brisk.	Rain.
ew York City	20 11	430	*	4	.63	Gentle.	Clear.
ew Orleans	20 98	357	N. W.	45	10.00	Brisk.	Rain.
mahs, Neh	90.50	257	N. E.		.75	Brisk.	Rain.
swego, N. Y	20.41	360	N. H.	2	.02		Light rain.
tteburgh, Pa	05.57	337	E.	25	3.25		Light rain.
ochester, N. Y	20.01	380	N. W.		.02	Gentle.	
Louis, Mo	29.75	350	N.	25	3.25	Brisk.	Spow.
t. Paul, Minne	20.10	210	N. E.	12	.75	Brick.	Snow.

Mr. Jacob Bright, in his speech at Manhester on the 8th inst., spoke of his brother, Mr. John Bright, as follows: "Allow me to say that although it may be for weeks and even months before the public will see him sgain, yet I have no more doubt than I have of my own existence that his voice will be again heard throughout the length and breadth of the land upon creat angestions."

#### TELEGRAPHIC NOTES. .The Ohio Woman Suffrage Convention met in

.The corner stone of a Lying-in-Hospital was .The Cuban Cable 18 again in order. Messages are going forested as usual.

Thirteen ships have loaded with wheat for Europe at Oakland, Cal. since August last.

A General Council of the tribes in the Indian Territory will take place on the 5th of December.

The President has completed his annual mes-it is said to be about the same length as his first message to Con-und that it was read to the Cabinet to day. ... A number of Cubans have lately been killed by the Spaniaris in the Chea Villas district, and some have surrendered, among shom were the Chas leaders Lieva and Borego.

It is reproved in Sep. Fermina Borego. 

The Alabama Senate met yesterday and organ-The rights and franchises of the Baltimore

# THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

GEN. SCHENCK ON THE REVENUE REFORMERS—
THE NEW PARTY MOVEMENT—THE CIVIL
SERVICE BILL—PROSPECTS OF THE REPUBLI-

Gen. Schenck, has recently given expressions his views on the political situation, particularly as regards the new-party, Revenue-Reform movement which we important, both as coming from one who has been prominently identified with the great Tariif measures from being the conclusions of one of the senior statesmen

On the subject of the Republican party and its failure, Gen. Schenck says that last Spring and Summer Demowhelming success of their party in the elections this Republican party. They have only tended to make it more compact, to put it in better working order, and to the question of Protection. But the election returns show by hostility to anything like a Protective Tariff system, Schenck's opinion, as much to be said upon one side a ate elections, so far as Representatives in Congress are those fluctuations that are continually occurring benot effect an actual and complete change in the domi-nant party of the country. Not a great deal of imporance need therefore attach to the lessening of the Re publican majority.

So for as the question of Protection and Free Trade is

the Republicans and men of every party who really bave deavor to bring people and parties to define the ground upon which they stand. Men talk about Free Trade without any clear idea of what they mean. They talk about Revenue Reform, but put forth no clear and dis Is it that everything is to be admitted without duties Trader, in this country, who has adopted the British ple." The moment, therefore, that these Free Traders are required to state what they mean by Free agrees with that man who calls himself a Free Trader, for a Revenue Reformer, who is in favor of that can be afforded with due regard for the necessitie them in free. Inasmuch as we must have some revenue, duce in this country; and among those article greatest amount of labor in their production in this country." Thus, Gen. Schenck continue ideas; and it is about as far as one can go in real defini one has reached the ground that articles are not to come in free, and when it is settled duty, and that the discrimination shall be in the direction of protecting the industry of the country, he finds the rest a mere question of detail-a mere question of what shall pay the higher duty and what shall come in free. Those who endeavor to make anything else out of this whole controversy than the mere question of detail are interested in preventing the subject from being under-

If the Free Trader will not take the full English ground that all the commodities produced in Great Britain and elsewhere shall come in free, and that revenue shall be raised from necessaries which cannot be produced in this country, he gives up the question; and when the Revenue Reformer admits that he is in favor of a Tariff for revenue and wants the necessaries—such as tea, coffee, sugar, and spices-to come in free, or at a low rate of duty, and that whatever discrimination is made shall be made between other articles, he is completely on Republican ground, and there is nothing to dispute about-there is othing left but a question of details as to what shall pay duty, and what discrimination shall be made among dutiable articles. What necessity, then, is there for the division of the Republican party upon a question of detail ! When Gen. Schenck found that the large Tariff bill which he prepared last session involved so many details, and he prepared last session involved so many details, and might divide the Republicans, and was not at all likely to pass the Senate, he introduced another in the place of it; and the second, or little Tariff bill, was so stripped of points of dispute that all the Republicans were compelled to vote for it, without a single exception—those who call themselves Revenue Reformers, as well as those who call themselves Revenue Reformers, as well as those who call themselves Protectionists. The cohesion of the Republican majority in Congress, in support of the little Tariff bill is a sufficient evidence that, while it is hardly passible to frame a bill which will altogether please all sections, the party at large will not allow itself to be divided upon a mere question of detail. The Democrats opposed that bill for no intelligible reason, unloss they mean to take the English ground of Free Trade, as taugit by the emissaries of Great Britain and her manufacturers. They voted in a body against the bill. Yet it was a bill which reduced the revenues of the country by £25,000,000 (basing, the calculation upon the revenue of \$195,000,000 (basing, the calculation upon the revenue of \$195,000,000 (basing, the calculation upon the revenue of \$195,000,000 (basing, the calculation that they are in favor of admitting tea, coffee, sugar, and spices, either free or at a reduced rate. Here was a proposition to take 40 per cent, or more, off those articles, and yet Democrats voted against it. They thus arrayed themselves upon the British ground, that the revenue must be raised from those necosaries which eannot be produced, in order that articles which, it happens, are manufactured in Great Britain, but which night be produced in this country, may be admitted free of duty. Even the Revenue Reformers would not take such a position; and the Republicans were, therefore, united upon the little Tariff bill.

WHEN THE WEST WILL FAVOR AND NEW-ENGLAND OPmight divide the Republicans, and was not at all likely to

WHEN THE WEST WILL PAVOR AND NEW-ENGLAND OP-POSE PROTECTION.

Gen. Schenck says that it behooves the Republicans, while not demanding excessive duties, to meet the case squarely and fairly, and show that there is no middle and between reasonable discrimination and utter Free Trade. There is no denying that there are great differences of opinion among the Republicans as to the details of the Tariffaw, but every section expects to yield a little to this views of others, and to accept the best terms that can be had after full discussion. In his own words in answer to a question, "I can well understand how the unsantincturers of New-England, having long enjoyed the benefit of a Tariff merely protective, and having been successful in building up their business, should begin to grow cold upon the subject and to feel that they can'de without a Tariff, but I cannot understand how the growing industries of the West and south can do without that discrimination. I predict that in less than ten years, while the successful manufacturers of New-England, having outgrown the need of a Tariff, shall have become Free Traders, the West and South will be elamorous for that protection and that discrimination in favor of their new industries, which they can only expect from a properly framed Tariff law. This question is more important to the West and South than it is to the East." Trade. There is no denying that there are great differ

# FUTURE OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

"I do not believe that the Republican party is to be divided by an unmeaning dispute about a mere phrase,

contest in 1872, and the probable affect of the vote of York as a Democratic State. If it should turn out other wise it would be so much clear gain. New-York has been apt always to overrate its share in Presidential elections. We have elected our Presidents, sustained our party, and carried on Administrations without the help of New-York, and even with New-York as a drag upon us. The New-Yorker regards New-York as the pivotal point upon which the universe turns. We always overrate the importance of our particular locality. If the election is carried by one vote, every elector claims that his vote changed the result. I admit the importance of recurring New-York, because the State counts most is casting up the result; but I do not admit that 33 votes from New-York are any better than 33 votes from any other part of the country."

LET THE NEXT GENERATION PAY SOME OF THE DERT.

LET THE NEXT GENERATION PAY SOME OF THE DEBT. tion, payment of the debt, Revenue Reform, and the success of the Administration :

ntmost confidence in his administration, but at the same djustment of our public debt, and the maintenance

JUDGE PIERREPONT'S VIEWS-TAXES SHOULD BE On the subjects of the New Party movement,

"I am satisfied that there is a progress in the national

mind in favor of a moderate tariff, and that it will not do to make a stiff issue on that question. To do otherwise will injure the party. The question must be handled tenderly. It is impossible to have any new party that will succeed before a long time. The effect of a strong new party movement would be to break the power of the Republican party, and to put the country under the control of the Democrats. Whenever you start a new party is must be built upon the rains of some other. The Republican party started in 1854, made up of fragments of the Whig. Free Soil, and Liberty partiest of Democrats opposed to Slavery, and of deeply religious people of all parties. It took shape and name in 1854, and gained ite first great success in the election of Lincoln in 1860. A new party cannot now be formed so as to avoid throwing the Government into Democratic hands for a long period. The party now in power can continue in power shows wisdom in the management of public affairs, and shapes its policy according to the general tone of public

shows wisdom in the management of public affairs, and shapes its policy according to the general tone of public sentiment.

"Public sentiment is in favor of reduced taxation. It is not in favor of harrying the payment of the national debt. It wants to throw the debt off upon the next generation. The country will then be vastly larger, and the relative preportion of each tax-payer would be much smaller than now. Make the taxes as light as possible, the administration just and economical, and success is certain. We do not want to continue taxing the people to pay the debt, new, for this generation has given enough of its blood and treasure for the country, which will continue to increase with great rapidity; and in 30 years the burden of tho debt may be so subdivided as to be scarcely left at all. It is for statesmen to lighten the burden show; for they will be found very heavy during the coming two years. The burdens must be usede light before the people throw off as and them together.

"I am not a 'Revenue Reformer.' I look upon the success of the Republican party during the coming years as of vital importance to the country. A return to Democratic rariy cannot succeed unless it has the Southern vote with it. That vote will only be given upon the condition of subserviency to Southern views. But the Republi an party must not dam up this running current of public opinion in favor of reduced taxation. Extreme views on the tariff, on the payment of the debt, or on taxation, are to be deprecated.

"The career of the Republican party is not to end yet; it has not finished its work, though it looks a little 'shaky' just now. But when it comes to be a serious consideration with the people as to the continuance of the party, it will be sustained. The Democrats are concentrating all their energies to hold New York in 1872. They know that upon the a electoral votes of this State depends the result of the next Presidential election. During the progress of Reconstruction the Southern States were not included in the country

# THE BATON ROUGE RIOTERS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 22 .- All the persons arested for participation in the riot in Baton Rouge have been admitted to bail, except S. Williams, Lawrence Williams, Scott Gordon, Frank Loux, Richard Loux, and Charles Hubbes, who, the Court considered, were of the party that fired through the window of the Court-House and killed Henry Williams, colored. The trial of the rioters will probably last a week. The witnesses to be examined for the prosecution number 20.

### PERSONALITIES-BY TELEGRAPH. Vice-Admiral Rowan has been detached from

The Hon. Julius Avery, who was the Demo cratic candidate for Congress in the Vith District of Illinois at the last election scaling the life B. C. Cook diet in Ottawa resterday.